The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

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Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.

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Second — Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Staes, Judge.

Third—Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine: Webster Long, Judge.

Fourth—Office, Roussean street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magasine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Saulet, Justice.

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City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customahouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls, corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveune.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance,

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, sonthwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

ASYLUMS—CONTINUED.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfe. Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE FATE OF THE EARTH.

That very large portion of the unscientific public which is interested in questions relating to the "future of the earth," will do well to look at No. 7 of "Half-hour Recreations in Popular Science," published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. The number in question is a paper by Prof. A. Winchell, of the University of Michigan, on the "Geology of the Stars;" in which he gives a summary of the present condition of scientific knowledge with regard to the history of matter, from its nebulous to its stellar, and, finally, its planetary condition. On the probable future of the earth the first two phases throw no light, but the last does. There is in the moon, as every one knows, no present evidence of the existence of an atmosphere or of water; but their "former existence is a fair and direct deduction from the doctrine of the common origin of the earth and moon." But if they once existed how shall we explain their disappearance? They have been absorbed by the rocks. In an age long gone by, the moon was in the same physical condition as the earth. The water on its surface, or that which descended in periodic storms, as it percolated the porous rocks and thin crust of the moon, soon reached a temperature dissipated it in vapor, and returned it to the surface to be recondensed. But the moon, having only one forty-ninth the bulk of the earth, cooled forty-nine times as rapidly as the earth, and at lenghth a temperature was reached at which the rocks on the surface took it in faster than it could be evaporated again, "The moon is a fossil world, an ancient cinder suspended in the heavens, once the seat of all the varied and intense activities which characterize the surface of our earth, but in the present period a realm of silence and stagnation."

Such will be the fate of the earth. Already our planet has passed through the "ring condition" now presented by Saturn, and the stage now seen in Jupiter, in which "a water-mist begins to condense in the peripheral regions," and gathers with a vaporous envelope; this precipitates an aqueous rain, which ultimately finds a resting-place upon the incrusted nucleus. Later, life makes its appearance. Then comes the terrestrial stage, in which we now are, and in which the "organic phase culminates." Then comes the stage in which Mars now seems to be, with diminished vapors and in frequent rains, encroaching cold, and "decline of the organic phase." Last of all will be the stage in which the moon now is, beginning with the disappearance of aqueous vapors, ending with the total absorption of ocean and air, the extinction of organization, and final refrigeration.

"The progressive cooling of the earth will allow the waters to circulate deeper and deeper. When the thickness of the terrestrial shell, which must be saturated with water, has doubled, the increased demand must lower the waters of the ocean, and long before refrigeration has reached the centre the thirsty rocks will have swallowed the sea and all our surface waters. The drained and shrunken and shivered zone lying nearer the surface will suck in the atmosphere, and this will disappear in the pores and caverns of the worn-out world."

The Eclipses this Year.—There will be four eclipses in 1874, viz: Total eclipse of the sun, April 16, visible in the southern part of South America and southern part of Africa; invisible in the United States. A partial eclipse of the moon, May 1, invisible in the United States. An annular eclipse of the sun, October 10, visible in Europe, western Asia and eastern Africa; invisible in the United States. A total eclipse of the moon October 25, visible in the United States. In New England it will commence two minutes before 1 A. M., and end ten minutes before 3; at 2¼ it will be total. Besides these there will be a transit of Venus across the sun's disc, December 8, visible in the Pacific Ocean, Asia and a part of Europe, invisible in the United States. This event will attract the special attention of astronomers, who will be enabled by it to measure accurately the distance of the earth from the sun.

ITEMS.

Atlanta men are estimating the incoming cotton crop. Their estimates range from 3,875,000 to 4,400,000 bales.

"I'm particularly uneasy on this point," said the fly to the young gentleman who stuck him on the end of a needle.

John Dog petitioned the Massachusetts legislature to change his name, and they made it John Kerr, and he was happy.

The world of spirits, we are told, is sixty millions of miles distant, which will be some comfort to those who are blamed for taking all the spirits they can get in this world.

After asking your name in the State of Arkansas, the natives are in the habit of inquiring in a confidential tone, "Well, now, what was yer name afore yer moved to these parts?

It is now the practice of some silk manufacturers to weight their silks with a solution of lead acetate, by which means poisous properties are imparted to the silks, as well as an increase in weight.

In seventeen years Spurgeon has received 13,000 persons into his church, erected thirty-six chapels in London, and supplied the same with ministers trained in a college of his own founding.

Alluding to the death of a citizen recently, the Danbury News remarks: "With the single exception of twenty-three years ago, when he took a few lessons on a violin, his life has been blameless."

A coal field with seams varying from five to thirty-five feet in thickness, and extending over a region of 250 miles have been discovered in the New Territories on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The Agriculturalist states that a very fine white vinegar may be made from the juice of the white part of water-melons. At a certain stage the fluid is bitter, but when perfected acquires a vinegar flavor.

Gloomy and dissipated youth (who has discovered that life is not worth having)—"I hope I shan't be alive after thirty!" Unsympathetic elderly party—"Is there any particular necessity that you should be alive till thirty?"

For pure grit and long-continued patience you ought to go to Toledo. A young lady in that town has sent one hundred and sixteen pieces of poetry to newspapers, and though all have been rejected, she is struggling with another.

One might write a column obituary notice on an office-holder and then not equal the breif announcement in an Iowa paper: "Harvey Jackson, county treasurer, is dead. He was lanient with the widowed, and his books always balanced."

"Do you go to Sabbath-School, may lad?" kindly asked a city missionary of a depraved little Dubuque urchin. "Nary," answered the innocent child, "but I've got a fightin' cock that can walk over any bird in this town that wears gaffs."

By a careful analysis it has been found that apples contain a larger amount of phosporus or brain food than any other fruit or vegetable, and on this account they are very important to sedentary men who work their brains more than their muscles. They also contain the acids which are needed especially for sedentary men, the action of which liver is sluggish, to eliminate effete matters, which if retained in the system produce inaction of the brain, and indeed of the whole system, causing jaundice, sleepiness, scurvy and troublesome diseases of the skin.

ABOUT DRESS.

Turbans of straw and felt will be among the spring fashions, and all shapes for the head will be more compact. Very light gray and brownish drab felt hats, light as cork and fine as velvet, will be the first change from midwinter bonnets and seal-skin, though velvet and straw will be worn into summer. Trimmings of soft colored, lustrous ribbons alone, or of fragile ornaments of yellow straw, mixed with black velvet, are seen on the models which have not left the hands of designers abroad.

The Paris fashion-makers decreed the downfall of the polonaise, but resusciate it as the basque, paletot, etc., so that the economical can cut over their last year's garb and be in the fashion easily. The chief characteristic of the new over-dress is, that its lower edge is always irregular. Sometimes the back runs down in two coat-tails, like a dress-coat; while, on the bips and sides, it is short. Again, the front is cut with long tab-ends, while the back is little more than a jockey-basque lying lightly on the tournure, where it meets the flounces that cover the back of the skirt. With these jackets, the skirts are trimmed a good deal, generally in different ways on the front and back. Nothing can be uglier than some of these combinations, or more inartistic than the fashion itself.

Napoleon blue is one of the fashionable colors, in Easter costumes, also mahogany brown, which is shown in a dozen different shades. A modification of the redingote will be the most fashionable street garment. Embroidered sashes of black watered silk, embraidered with black floss and fine jet beads, or of black, embroidered in colors, are destined to be fashionable. Collars are more in favor, this spring, than mufflers or frills; the newest style is called the "Medias," and it is made of linen or lace, being high in the back or square, for evening or dinner dresses. Black and white bugles are worn on everything, and white bugle tunics are especially lovely when worn over black velvet skirts; another elegant novelty for corselets or tunics over these velvet skirts is silver filagree. Evening dresses are no longer made with very deep trains, and the overskirt as it used to be is entirely done away with; all the trimming intended to be seen is concentrated on the front breadth, and the court train commences at the side seams.

The fashionaqle balls at Paris, this winter, give promise of several interesting innovations. The first is the decided tendancy for long, tight-clinging dresses, which are called fourreaux, because they envelop the figure as closely as the sheath of a shut umbrella. The second is the "Middle Ages" bodice, a compromise with the fourreaux, and the puffs and drapings of last season. This bodice is intended for ladies who have not that matchless figure essential to a forreau, but wish to adopt the prevailing mode. It confines the figure below the hips, and the skirts are caught up at the back underneath. A dress worn at the Elysee ball in this style was both graceful and novel. The skirts were of tulle, three in number, the first short, but all of different lengths, and round each was a row of lily of the valley, edged with drooping grass. They were all three caught up at the back under the bodice; the back skirts were also of different lengths, but were not trimmed. The bodice was of white corded silk, perfectly tight-fitting, and reached over the hips edged with lilies of the valley and falling grass, and from under the bodice fell a silk sash, also edged with lilies and grass. The third fashion is a negative one, being simply an entire absence of neck ornaments, and it is said chains and necklaces are to be irrevocably doomed. But this caprice avenges itself by loading the arms with bracelets. From glove to elbow not an inch of flesh is seen, and bracelets are even worn over the gloves. The fourth fashion is the manner of dressing the hair in two braids, and therefore earrings are going out while hair braids are coming in. Gloves, too, at these balls reached nearly to the elbow, with but one button at the wrist. The velvet dresses worn at these balls were all fourreaux. Walking dresses, of course, follow the ball costumes, and though as yet this sheath style is seen only in the house, the waists of dresses and polonaises are made fearfully long, especially at the back, so that a mere shade divides them from the fourreaux.

The Louisianian,

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HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

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☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

☞ Col. W. B Barrett is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7, 1874.—At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is essential that there should be a more thorough organization of the Republican party of this State, and that the dissensions still existing in some parishes should be harmonized. Be it

Resolved, That all existing Parish Executive Committees be and the same are hereby abolished. Be it further

Resolved, That a Parish Convention be held at 12 M. on the LAST SATURDAY OF APRIL next, in each parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, at the parish seat, for the purpose of selecting a Parish Executive Committee. The basis of representation to such Convention shall be one delegate for every fifty Republican voters, and delegates shall be chosen by the Republican clubs existing in the parish. Parish committees shall consist of not less than five nor more than forty members, and when chosen, shall proceed at once to organize the Republican party in their respective parishes. They shall prepare lists of the Republican voters of their parishes and forward copies of the same to the State Central Committee.

Be it further resolved, That, in the parish of Orleans, the ward clubs herctofore known as the Mother Ward Clubs shall hereafter be designated the Central Ward Clubs of said parish. Such Central Ward Clubs shall at once cause a registration of all the Republican voters of their respective wards at the rooms of the Central Clubs. On the THIRD SATURDAY OF APRIL an election shall be held in the several wards for delegates to a parish convention, and such convention shall meet in the Mechanics' Institute on the next following Saturday. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall fix the quota of representation in said convention on the basis of one delegate for every 250 Republican voters in the ward, and an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding half that number. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall be empowered to settle any dispute in any ward as to which club shall be recognized as the Central Ward Club.

By order of the Committee:

T. W. DeKLINE, Secretary.

Republican papers throughout the State please copy.

Attention! Attention!!

Hall of the Third Ward Central Republican Club—Notice is hereby given to all parties desirous of becoming members of this Club, that a registrary book will be opened at the Central Club Room on Gravier street, between Howard and Freret streets, every day, from the hours of 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., until further orders, beginning from MONDAY, March 23, 1874.

By order of the Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, George P. Nelson

F. C. ANTOINE, President.

William Gowey, Secretary.

GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

We are in receipt of a letter from Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback. He is in good health, and watching the interests of the people at Washington. No new developments in the Louisiana case. Senator Carpenter is sanguine of the success of his election bill, if the Democratic vote can be secured in its favor. This vote is still problematical. The Republicans are confident there will be no new election. Both parties have been working earnestly. A few days will bring up the matter in such form as may give a test vote, and in the meanwhile, our friends must be patient.

STRIKE OF THE PRINTERS.

The disagreement between the principal daily papers, to-wit: the Times, the Bee, the Picayune and Republican and the printers, as to the rate of wages paid the latter, has issued in a strike, that has deprived us for several days of the receipt of our city dailies. The Republican publishes a skeleton sheet; the Bee has secured labor for a full one, and the Times has a promise of success soon; but the Picayune cannot turn a wheel for the present.

Our own journal under the management of that accomplished and efficient printer, Mr. T. H. Bradley, has a full supply of labor on hand, and will not be affected by this contest between capital and intelligent labor.

As we go to press, and since writing the above, a compromise has been effected between the newspaper proprietors and the printers. Each party making some cession to their demands, and peace in journalism reigns again.

THE PARTY OUTLOOK.

A dominant party should not only be pronounced in its policy, but caution in selecting its measures. Its supremacy makes it responsible for the legislation of the country and it cannot, therefore, afford to be either rash or inconsiderate. The minority party, without ability to control the policy of the country, or give complexion to its laws, may with immunity exercise less consideration in the political action it propose to take. The conduct of the two great parties in America upon the grave issues now pending before the country, not only suggests, but illustrates these remarks. The Republican, with its majority reduced and its dominancy threatened in the approaching election of 1876, is placed upon its good behavior. The Democratic party—a disheartened minority since 1860, and still unable to control the legislation of the nation, is steadily increasing in strength and influence, and as it approaches a condition in which its responsibility will become actual, it assumes more gravity and dignity in its movements, and is less blatant and denunciatory in its tone towards its opponents. A notable quality of party actions, growing out of the increased strength of one and the diminished force of the other of the great parties, is hesitancy on all the great measures of the day. The questions of finance, of transportation, legislative control by Cangross over the channels of internal commerce, and of the right of the National Government to interfere with the prerogatives of the several State Government, as involed in the Louisiana and other recent cases, are all met, by the respective parties, cautiously, and each hesitates to force a definite solution of these questions. This hesitancy and seeming indecision, so noticeable, in part may refer to the difficulty of the problems to be solved. The multiplication of interests—the extension of territorial area—the increase of population and the necessary complications that grow out of the rapid advance and development of a great country, have introduced new conditions, into the problem and a solution that would have been satisfactory ten years ago would be inadequate now. It may be that the statesmanship of the age feels itself unequal to the task before it or the political leaders—no longer separated from the people they represent by an intelligence that gave them immunity from criticism and rebuke by their constituents—the people gradually becoming not the followers but the compeers and equals of their representatives, and assuming the mastership a larger and maturer intelligence gives—are becoming timid in the presence of a public opinion, that demands not only integrity but competency in the administration of public affairs. But a further reason for the indecision that characterizes our party leading is to be found in the fact that the settlement of any one of the great questions before the country, involves the establishment of a precedent which may be inconvenient, if not disastrous to the authors thereof, in the approaching contest of '76. We may further affirm that neither the Republican or Democratic party, is so pure in its leadership or strong in its later record, as to permit them in go before the people, and with confidence ask and expect the hearty bestowment of the popular trust. They feel that the people propose to protect themselves against monopolies, oppressive class legislation jobs and corrupt leaders, and have heartily, in the Grange and other movements of the honest labor of the country, already undertaken the work of their own redemption. Therefore, the two national parties, in the presence of these popular uprisings begin to correct their party bearings and count well the cost and influence of all party actions. There is, in this outlook, a significant lesson to the Republican party, and a promise of hope and better things for the country. Honesty and capacity in the leaders and a platform of principles, broad and generous enough to foster and protect the rights of the whole country, must be possessed by any party that expects to enjoy the confidence and administer the affairs of the nation.

THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

PLAN OF HON. T. D. WORRALL.

In our last we gave a hearty endorsement to the plan, conceived and executed by Dr. Worrall, to open up direct communication between Great Britain and the Valley of the Mississippi. A brief history of this movement will be of interest to all our readers.

It will be remembered that in the Legislative session of 1872, a charter was granted to the Louisiana Academy of Arts, Sciences and Medicine. On the organization of that body, Dr. Worrall was elected its general Secretary, for ten years, and Dean of the Medical Faculty for life. The design of this body, was, among other things, to develope the resources of the country by the application of arts and science in that direction. Among its early sessions Dr. Worrall unfolded his plan of securing the co-operation of British manufactures in the great work of developing the commercial and industrial resources of the Mississippi Valley, and offered, at his own expense, to make a voyage to England for the purpose of interesting the manufacturers and merchants of that country in the enterprise.

This was to be the first great work of the Academy, and was unanimously endorsed by the members. In June last the Doctor embarked for Liverpool, on the Steamship State of Louisiana. His last remark to the Academy was, "I will succeed though I land on my return without one cent in my pocket."

His first efforts were made in Liverpool among the merchants of the Corn Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, at whose request he published five letters in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, on the great natural and commercial advantages of the Mississippi Valley. These letters were read with deep interest on both sides of the Atlantic, and showed the Doctor to be master of the subject.

The main point to be gained in Liverpool was the interesting of the grain and shipping merchants, and it was not long before information was received that all the ships that were necessary could soon be found and would be gladly put into the Mississippi river trade, provided outward bound freight could be secured. The grain men not only express their willingness, but anxiety, to receive grain directly from New Orleans.

Dr. Worrall, therefore, determined to strike at once for the great object contemplated and threw himself into the midst of the great manufacturing district of Warrickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire. Birmingham was chosen as the centre of opperation. Here he labored for three months and received the powerful aid of the Birmingham Morning News and of some of the more enterprising of the citizens. He visited a large number of manufacturers, and conversed with hundreds of those who were most likely to be practically interested in the project. From this district he has brought samples of jewelry, silver-plated ware, gas pipes and all kinds of brass manufactures, saddlery-hardware and a variety of other goods. During his operations he succeeded in interesting firms who agreed to open up houses in New Orleans. One of these was a rich and influential company, who had prepared samples of the whole range of Birmingham manufactures. The others intended to cover the whole range of jewelry and fancy goods.

He also made arrangements for the publication of a newspaper in the interest of Direct Trade and Emigration to the Mississippi, the initial number of which was actually in print.

It will scarcely be believed in this community that while the Doctor was engaged in the work, and just as success had appeared certain, indeed after one of the firms had made a first shipment of their goods some parties in this city by a telegram and letter, threw suspicion on his movements and blasted the whole enterprise. We say it will scarcely be believed, because we do not think there is a man in New Orleans who either doubts Doctor Worrall's integrity, honesty, fidelity to principle or ability. In public life we have frequently differed from him, but never yet had the slightest suspicion that he was anything but a perfect gentleman. We have frequently seen him sacrifice personal interest to the claims of duty and we do not think that there is a man in New Orleans who would dare reproach him, while he is here to defend himself. This matter, however has not damaged Dr. Worrall, but has injured every citizen of Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley.

From Birmingham he went to London and thence to Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Dewsbury, Burton and numerous other places, writing and inspiring newspaper articles, delivering addresses before numerous Chambers of Commerce and the manufacturers, and with the exception of the incident mentioned above met every where with abundant success. In Sheffield he more than made up what was lost in Birmingham, covering all sorts of cutlery, hardware, agricultural impliments and general Sheffield manufactures. From Leeds and the woolen districts he has brought numerous samples of cloth, felt goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps and other things which space would fail to enumerate, so that when all his samples are opened we shall have in New Orleans one of the finest commercial museums in the country.

For a more complete account of Dr. Worrall's doing's, together with the formation of his "Direct Trade Company," we must refer to his forthcoming report to the Academy from advance sheets of which, and from newspaper reports published in England and America, we glean the above.

The question now is what reception will a work fraught with so much importance, receive at the hands of our merchants and business men?

That they will wheel into line and sustain it there can be no question, self interest will prompt this the interest of commerce demands it, but their co-operation should be both prompt and vigorous. Let there be no tardiness but immediate action.

Dr. Worrall has the interest of New Orleans, including all its merchants at heart, and they should call on him at once and show that his efforts are appreciated. A visit to his room will prove interesting if not profitable.

That he will greatly reduce the costs of imported goods, and open up a rich market for the produce of this country there can be no question. Dealers in imported goods of every class, and dealers in the staples and produce of this country, should, for their own sakes, sustain his movements to the utmost.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following appointments have been made by the Governor since our last issue.

J. W. McArthur, Judge of 1st. Municipal Court.

Eugene Steas, Judge of 2nd. Municipal Court.

W. Long, Judge of 3d. Municipal Court.

A. B. Miller, Judge of 4th. Municipal Court.

Charles H. Depasseau, Chief Clerk.

Isidore McCormick, first assistant clerk.

R. B. Baquie, second assistant clerk.

J. B. E. Laiche, third assistant clerk.

James Milton, messinger.

Albert G. Brice, Judge of fifth Municipal Court.

William P. Green, chief clerk.

F. Deible, first assistant clerk.

P. A. Foucher, second assistant clerk.

H. A. Miller, third assistant clerk.

Wm. Kern, Assessor of the Seventh District.

C. F. Ladd, assistant engineer.

☞ Parties in want of a Piano, would do well to call and examine the large and varied stock of the same to be found at the Warerooms of P. Werlein, Nos. 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street, before purchasing elsewhere.

From the New National Era.

SUMNER MEMORIAL SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

That magnificent edifice, the Sumner School Building, contains a large and beautiful hall worthy, in its architectural features and acoustic properties, of the noble name it is hereafter to bear namely, that of "The Sumner Memorial Hall."

It was baptised with this name, amid the solemn services which were observed by the colored people of the District Columbia on the day of the funeral of the great Senator. On the evening of the meeting the tasteful decorations on the wall and ceiling and platform bore striking and convincing evidence of the ability and affection, of the industry and the fidelity of the ladies who were mainly instrumental, under the leadership of Miss. Patterson, in draping and otherwise adorning it.

It is not too much to say that the meeting in Washington will hold a place in the history of the funeral obsequies of Senator Sumner wholly unique. It will be next to impossible to find such surroundings and to secure again such intensity of feeling and interest as marked the solemnities of Sumner Hall.

Then, too, the distinguished persons who participated in the exercises will scarcely if ever again be brought together on the same platform.

The memorial orator, J. Sella Martin, who had been notified of his appointment to this honorable ond distinguished post only two days before the services, rose to the very height of his well-known abilities. His admirable address will be found verbatim in our report of the proceedings. It will call forth encomiums from all quarters, by reason of its chaste style and admirable spirit. Strong, elegant and comprehensive, it is also brilliant and pathetic. This effort, as do all his efforts, places J. Sella Martin among the foremost of our orators.

We offer no apology for inserting the words of a correspondent of this journal in this place in regard to this speech of the Hon. Frederick Douglass, on this solemn occasion. He says: "You will allow me to say what you, as his son, will not feel at the liberty to say about the character of his speech at the memorial meeting. Mr. Douglass brought to his solemn task all his usual weightiness of counsel, all his freshness of thought and tenderness of feeling. Earnest, loving, sorrowful, but hopeful words, fell from his lips in such a flow of eloquence that few who were there will forget them."

Hon. James T. Rapier, one of the most sterling men of any race in Congress, brought to his task all the rare sense for which he is distinguished, and acquitted himself, as a speaker, in such a manner as to give satisfaction to his numerous friends. Governor Pinchback, with his usual directness and force of speech, touched on many pleasant and tender reminiscences. While Hon. R. H. Cain met the expectations which his remarkable speech in Congress had inspired. D. A. Straker, Esq., made an elaborate and able speech, well conceived, well written and well delivered. And Prof. A. M. Green, with his accustomed force and eloquence, held the audience in rapt attention. The memorial services will never be forgotten in Washington while any of the generation are spared which participated.

☞ We call special attention to the card of Mr. G. H. Griffin, Real Estate Agent, of Pointe Coupee. Those having business in his line, will find it to their advantage to place the same in his charge.

On Tuesday evening last, Hon. J. Ross Stewart and his estimable lady left the city for their home in Tensas parish.

Mr. Stewart is regarded as one of the ablest members of our House of Representatives, and has, by his advocacy of all measures looking to the welfare and prosperity of the State, won the confidence of the people. A pleasant trip to them.

The Governor of the Isle de Saint Marguerite, having treated Marshal Bazine with unnecessary rigor, has been dismissed.

BISMARCK.

The German Chancellor's War Against the Papacy.

Preparrtion for a Prussian Surrender.

IMPENDING RETURN OF NAPOLEON IV.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF MACMAHON?

Correspondence New York Herald.

Brussels, March 7, 1874.

I am able to announce to you, on the faith of information obtained from a high and trustworthy source, that the war between Prince Bismarck and the Catholics is drawing to an end, which, I may say, may be relied on to the letter, though my news was not meant to be published, and is of the sort which, when printed, is liable to official denials most categorical. This news may be officially denied, but events will justify its accuracy. Briefly, my information is thus:—

PRINCE BISMARCK FEELS THE CATHOLICS ARE TOO STRONG FOR HIM.

He fears that a prolongation of his struggle with them may lead to a disruption of the German Empire, and he has resolved gradually and quietly to let hostilities drop. He will not publicly retreat from any of the positions he has taken up, and, to all outward seeming, the prosecution and persecutions of insubordinate priests may continue with unabated vigor for some time longer; but, instead of pursuing the Catholics beyond the borders of Germany and insisting on the French Government seconding him in his anti-clerical policy, as he did when he demanded the suppression of the Univers, Prince Bismarck will let France become a land of refuge for the Jesuits and priests expelled from the Empire. The German ambassador in Paris will have instructions not to demand the expulsion or molestation of clerical refugees from Germany, and after a time these exiles will be allowed to return unhindered and unnoticed to their own country. In fact, if thep are orderly their return will be winked at; they will find themselves in the same positon as they occupied in Prussia before the late anti-Catholic laws were enacted, and, as those laws will be tacitly suffered to fall into abeyance, the battle between Bismarck and the Papacy will remain a drawn one, Bismarck retaining the outward appearances and credit of a victory. This, however, is but one part of the German Chancellor's scheme; for, while ready to let the Jesuits mass themselves in France, he is resolved to guarantee himself against their being able to guide the policy of the French government, and for this purpose he will abet and is abetting at this moment

THE RESTORATION OF NAPOLEON IV.

The imperial regime is the only one which can keep the clergy under subjection in France. MacMahon's government, being largely dependent for its existance on the support of the clerico-royalist party, is of necessity much influenced by the priesthood, and is not a government to Bismarck's liking. Napoleon IV., on the contrary, would be surrounded by clever men like M. Rouher, M. Magne and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who are in no sense bigots and would revert to the traditional policy of the Bonapartes toward the Catholic Church. Besides, an imperial regime is that under which France would be most likely to keep the peace towards Germany. Napoleon IV. and his advisers would not readily forget the catastrophes of 1870, and might be trusted to adopt toward the government of Berlin a conciliatory and even obedient attitude, such as would never be maintained by either a royalist or a republican government securely established and disposing of a reorganized army. Prince Bismarck, therefore, sees in the restoration of Napoleon IV. a double prospect of

PEACE AT HOME AND PEACE ABROAD.

If it be consumated the Germans will be under no necessity for plunging into a new war with France, as they would inevitably be compelled to do before long if the semi-clerical government of MacMahon and De Broglie lasted or were succeeded by one having the Court of Chambord, the Orleans Prince or Gambetta at its head. They will, on the other hand, be able to reduce their armaments and spend more on their schools and scientific institutions, which have suffered considerably from the bloated war budgets; and, in short, they would be in a position to embark on the recuperative policy of quiet and economy, which Prince Bismarck knows better than any man to be needful for the consolidation of the Empire.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

I send you this letter from Brussels, where the headquarters of the Bonapartist propaganda are established. It is here that are printed all the Bonapartist tracts, phamphlets, circulars and manifestoes that are being launched over France by the supporters of Napoleon IV.; and several of the prominent men of the imperialist party are here at this moment plotting the demonstrations that are to be organized in honor of Napoleon IV.'s majority. I advise you to attach no importance to the rumors which have been circulated recently as to the young Prince's unwillingness to come forward as a pretender for another twelvemonth—that is, until his studies are terminated. He himself may be unwilling; but I know that Prince Bismarck is anxious—and, indeed, so far as in him lies, determined—that the restoration shall be accomplished as soon as possible, and at the fitting moment he may be trusted to help the Bonopartists by raising some

"DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT"

which will compel MacMahon's Ministers and then MacMahon himself to resign. I do not pretend that the Bonapartists are acting in collusion with the German government in the conspiracy—for it is a real conspiracy—to compass MacMahon's overthrow, but the position is as follow:—MacMahon is not liked by the republican party in France, and he is mistrusted by most of the royalist majority, who brought him to power. Now, the republicans are gathering in strength at every election, and in proportion as the royalists see their majority decline they are growing more and more clamorous that the government should abet them in their schemes for a royalist restoration. They are a very hot-headed party, and are rendered more so by the knowledge that unless they do something to effect a royalist restoration while the present Assembly lasts their chance will be gone, for at the next general election they will be in a hopeless minority. What they really wish is that

MACMAHON SHOULD STRIKE A COUP D'ETAT

and declare the Count of Chambord King of France, or, failing that Hrince's willingness to accept the tricolor flag, establish the Count of Paris as Regent. They have over and over again tried to edge on the Marshal to do this, and are edging him now, but the Marshal declines. Meanwhile the republicans, as above said, are gaining in strength every day, and soon the Marshal will stand in this dilemma:—Either he must cast in his lot with the republicans and choose himself a Cabinet out of their ranks, or he must submit to be dictated to by the royalists. If he refuses either alternative the royaliste will, in all propability, overthrow the Duke de Broglie, who is obnoxious to them, and try to force upon the Marshal a Cabinet compose of their own men. But then will be the time for Bismarck's interference. The French, unhappily for themselves, are still keeping their frigate, the Orenoque, in the waters of Civita Vecchia for the purpose of

CONVEYING AWAY THE POPE

if he should want to leave Rome. The Duke de Broglie wished to call back this frigate, but the royalists in the Assembly would not allow him, and at any moment the Italian government, acting under instructions from Berlin, may make of the Orenoque a *casus belli*. They would say, if the Broglie Cabinet were replaced by a royalist and ultramontane Ministry, that the safety of Italy was imperilled, and send an ultimatum demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Orenoque. This ultimatum would have to be complied with. France is not prepared to go to war with Italy about the Pope, the less so as there would be a fear that Prussia might side with the Italians; but, on the other hand, a Cabinet which tamely accepted an ultimatum from Italy would be exposed to the indignation and contempt of the whole nation for having dragged the honor of the country into such difficulties and would have to resign. But this resignation would also shatter the whole royalist party and leave MacMahon but two choices, either to govern by the help of the republicans, or to order *plebiscitum*, to the end that France might once and for all decide her own fate and set up, if she pleased.

A THIRD EMPIRE.

MacMahon is not the man to hesitate a day between two such choices. He has no belief in republicanism, and would never assist in establishing a regime which must soon or late bring the radical party into power. Some time ago he was a royalist, and if the Count of Chambord's obstinacy had not rendered a royalist restoration impossible, he would have gladly helped to enthrone the chief of the Bourbons; but, as Henri V. is now definitely out of the question, MacMahon would prefer imperialism to the Republic, and he would take care that the plebiscitum, conducted under his auspices, should lead to a Bonapartist victory. Bismarck would much facilitate that end by threatening in plain terms that if republicanism prevailed Germany would feel bound to occupy six French departments, so as to protect herself against those political fits and starts which must always be expected in France when the republicans or radicals are at the helm; and

in the result there is not a doubt that France, weaned of all these crices and excitements, which paralyze her trade and keep her continually on tenter-hooks, would summon back Napoleon IV. by a substantial majority.

PEACE TO EUROPE.

This, then, is a summary of the events which may be shortly witnessed in France, thanks to Prince Bismarck's agency; and there is not a doubt that if they brde peace for Germany they also promise peace to Europe; for if France and Germany are kept, by the restoration of Napoleon IV., from going to war again, other nations may go about their business in security. To return, however, from my starting point, it must not be forgotten that the secret of these impending changes is that Bismarck feels that he has committed a blunder in doing battle with the Papacy,

THE CATHOLICS ARE TOO STRONG FOR HIM.

It shows great statesmanship on his part to have made this discovery and to be so promptly desirous of acting on it; for in his struggle with the Catholics Bismarck was backed up by two-thirds of Germany. A less astute Minister might have been stimulated to preserve by the encouragements of public opinion; but Bismarck has had the shrewdness to see that the encouragements of a mass of men professing all sorts of heterodox religions, but virtually owning no religious belief at all (for Protestant Germans are in the bulk sreptics), was no counterpoise to the implacable enmity of 15,000,000 Catholics, animated with a common purpose, and not to be diverted from it by persecutions, however strenuous. These 15,000,000 Catholics would have ended by dismembering the Empire. Bavaria is Catholic, are so are Wurtemberg and Saxony, so is Austria, and so also are the populations of Prussian Poland. It is not to be expected that those States would have long submitted to see Prussia pursue her policy for crushing the religion to which they are devoted, and one day Bismarck might have found arrayed against him a coalition of all these Catholic kingdoms, who would have allied themselves with France, while Denmark started up and attacked her old enemy in flank. In fact the new Empire stood in serious danger, and Bismarck has been truly wise in detecting the peril and providing against it while it was yet time. He had taken up arms against a power which does not fight with weapons forged by human hands, and, like many other statesmen before him, he has found out that

THE CHURCH IS A TERRIBLE FOE.

As Cardinal Antonelli is reported to have said to a Prussian envoy, "What matters your laws when we have an army of 50,000 priests garrisoned on your soil and sworn to obey us alone. You know the value of discipline, and our priests will withstand you like one man till they prevail." They have prevailed, and, once again, it is a fortunate thing for Germany that Bismarck should possess the rare faculty of knowing when he is beaten.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

for April, discusses the MODUS OPERANDI of Disease; Effects of Alcohol as a Health Agent; the Autopsy of Agassiz; How Many may sleep in one Bed; How to Kill Babies Quickly; Trotting as a Remedy; Blood to Eat—a new Remedy; The Foot Hills of California; The Gout; Fish as Human Food, with Recipes for Cooking; Dead at the Top; The Great Temperence Avalanche; Courge against Timidity; American Oatmeal, and a variety of other Subjects, in brief paragraphs, with Answers to Correspondents, making an excellent number of a most useful magazine, which our readers should subscribe for; then study and practice its teachings. Only 20 cents; or $2 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

Marshal Bazine's family are with him at his prison. Mme. Bazaine is treated like her husband in one respect, not being allowed the free range of the island, but being confined in her exercise to the terrace fronting the Marshal's prison.

Alexander H. Stephens has ordered the discontinuance of the suit instituted in his name by Robert Toombs, of Georgia, against the Atlanta and Western Railroad, to recover $1,000,000. The action was commenced in Mr. Stephens' name without his knowledge or consent.

Pere Hyacinthe and the old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, of Germany, are at variance. Pere Loyson repudiates the latter's jurisdiction, and the Bishop's official organ replies that the prelate has never claimed a connection with him since his marriage threw light upon his revolt from Roman Catholicism.

A volcano is impending in North Carolina.

PLAIN TALK FROM A BLACK CONGRESSMAN.

[From the Charleston News.

Congressman R. B. Elliot (colored), made a speech in that city on Monday night, which is noteworthy as one of the signs of the times. He told his hearers that the taxpayers' convention was no assemblage of soreheads, but that it was seeking to do the work which it was the duty of the Republican party to have accomplished. He rasped the State administration without mercy for its violation of its most solemn pledges, and washed his hands of all participation in its bad faith. The salvation of the party, he declared, depended upon its instant reform of existing abuses. A great change was taking place in the politics of the country, and it was useless for them to shut their eyes to the fact. If you go to the North, he said, and mention the name of South Carolina, you will find the estimate that they will put upon it there. To mention South Carolina is to merit the sneers of the commonwealths of the North. When corruption was spoken of in other States it was a different thing; but when it was spoken of in South Carolina it was laid to the blame of a negro government. It was, therefore, the duty of the colored people of South Carolina to demonstrate to the world that they desired an honest government. It was time that they did something to remove this stigma. Continuing (we quote from the report in the Columbia Union,) he said:

If government is to go on from bad to worse it would make the representatives ashamed to rise up and plead their cause. It was with the people to remedy this. He had told them only of what Frelinghuysen, Dawes, Sumner, Butler and others were thinking; of what every man who had traveled outside of South Carolina must have heard if he kept his eyes and ears open. The negroes have been in the majority and voted the element into power; they are responsible. They have been deceived. Will the people be deceived a second time? Will you permit this state of things to continue? It can not be hidden, that there is something rotten in Denmark. There must be no promise of reformation, but practical reform. If there be any one in the way of that reform he should be at once removed out of the path, and now is the time to do it. The national Republican party to-day is ready to cut aloof upon the slightest provocation from the corruption now existing in the South, and unless you do something, and that speedily, they will be compelled to cut off the rotton branches. He had warned them of this more than a year ago; this was no new thing. One thing he knew, that instead of being better, it appears to be growing worse. The taxpayers convention is no sorehead movement. The people have a right to petition under the constitution, and when it came it would come from his constituents, whether they voted for him or not, and he was bound to have it properly referred. That petition will be considered; and do not allow yourselves to be misled about it. The only way you can prove that you sympathize with an honest administration of affairs is for you to give notice to those who have mal-administered affairs to quit—for you to bring forward a new set of men. It is your duty to vindicate yourselves and prove to the world that you are in sympathy with all those that want an honest government. He had no cause here to announce or champion the cause of any particular set. But it was his duty to point attention to errors that have nearly resulted in the bankruptcy of the State. It was time that the hands that had caused these errors were stayed. With the finances thriving and the agricultural interests increased, it would be alike felt by the rich and the poor. If the wealty man suffers, the laborer suffers tenfold; if his taxes brings burdens, he makes them up from the laborers."

Mr. Elliot closes his remarkable harangue by telling the men of his race how earnest was the public opinion of the country and how unanimous was the newspaper press in condemnation of the corruption that reigns in South Carolina.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CUBA.

The premium on gold at Havana is 115 to 120, and short sight currency exchange on the United States is 97 to 98. Yet the Spaniards and their friends in this country have been telling us all along that the rebellion is on its legs and that at worst it is only a small affair. Every one that knows that the financial difficulties in Cuba are the result of the insurrection. If, then, gold continues to go up higher and higher what other inference can be drawn than that the rebellion grows more formidable and the bost of the war is enormous? Spaniards, as a matter of course, put the best face on the damaging fact and refer to the condition of our finances and currency at the most critical period of the civil war in this country. They say, for example, that the premium on gold here rose at one time to near 260 per cent, and that it has never reached with them over 120. Gold did not remain long at that race with us, though there is no comparison in the relative magnitude of the struggle. Then the exports of valuable products from Cuba, though considerably reduced have continued and have exceeded the imports. Our commerce was always balanced between exports and imports before the war, and when cotton, the largest product of export, was cut off, the drain and insufficiecy of specie were seriously felt. While gold has remained at a premium it did not continue long very high. There always was confidence in the currency, if not in an early resumption of specie payments because the currency was based upon the credit of the government. The greenbacks were government promises to pay and the national bank notes were secured by government bonds. It is not so with currency in Cuba. Neither the spanish nor colonial government is bound to pay or redeem the notes of the Bank of Havana. The government authorizes the issue, it is true, but the bank alone, which is a private corporation, is responsible. The paid-up capital of the Bank of Havana is not more, we believe than five millions of dollars. Its circulating notes have been run up from ten millions or so to little short, if any, of a hundred millions. The government, as was said, is not bound for these notes, nor are they issued in its name, though it may be indebted to the bank. Can we wonder, thon, that the premium on gold continues to advance? There has been a sudden rise, lately, and it is said that it was caused by the fact of the extraordinary issues of the bank leaking out. If even the insurrection could be suppressed we do not see how the Bank of Havana could take up the enormous amount of its notes or pay its indebtness. The spanish government is not in a situation to help the bank, nor is it likely that government would assume the obligations of the bank under any circumstances. But as there is little or no prospect of the insurrection being suppressed, gold must continue to rise. As a consequence bankruptcy appears to be inevitable. Correspondingly with the augmented strength and increased activity of the Cuban patriots the means and resources of the Spaniards are declining. If, therefore, the Cubans can prolong the war—of which there seems to be little doubt—the financial difficulties of their enemies will serve them as much as powder and arms.

M. Bernhard Westenberg Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, with his bride, arrived a few days since at the Hotel Brunswick.

Mr. Gladstone has, it is said, written to Max Muller, telling him that he intends to devote his future time to philolrgical researches.

M. Bertholdi, the new minister from France to Nashing, sailed from Brest for this port on the 15th inst. on the steamship Amerque.

Sir Robert Hodgson has accepted the Governship of Prince Edward Island. He is a native of the island, has for many years been Chief Justice, and is universally respected by the islanders and by all who know him.

Rochefort is in good health, and the climate of New Caledonia perfectly suits his constitution.

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57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
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83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
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*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
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*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
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252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
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413 " Love and Spain streets
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415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
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514 Washington Market
*515 Corner Clonet and Rampart streets
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